

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

JOHN EDWARD BETTYS,

Plaintiff,

v.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:23-cv-05838-BJR-TLF
PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER

This is a civil rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Defendants

have now filed an answer to Plaintiff's Complaint. Accordingly, the Court hereby

establishes the following pretrial schedule:

(1) Discovery

All discovery shall be completed by **June 20, 2024**. Service of responses to interrogatories and to requests to produce, and the taking of depositions, shall be completed by this date. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(a) requires answers or objections to be served within thirty (30) days after service of the interrogatories. The serving party, therefore, must serve his/her discovery requests at least thirty (30) days before the deadline in order to allow the other party time to answer. Discovery requests must be served directly on the opposing party's counsel by mail.

(2) Motion to Compel to Discovery

Any motion to compel discovery shall be filed not later than **July 5, 2024**. Before filing a discovery motion, the parties must confer and attempt to resolve their differences. A good faith effort to confer with a party or person not making a disclosure or discovery requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference. If unable to resolve their differences, the party filing the discovery motion must, either within the motion to compel or in a separate affidavit attached to the motion to compel, list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. If the moving party fails to include such a certification, the court may deny the motion without addressing the merits of the dispute. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 and LCR 37(a)(1).

The motion to compel must: (1) list the matters on which the parties were unable to agree; (2) identify the nature and relevance of the documents and materials sought; and, (3) explain why the discovery sought is proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.

(3) Dispositive Motions

Any dispositive motion shall be filed and served by **July 22, 2024**. Pursuant to LCR 7(b), any argument being offered in support of a motion shall be submitted as a part of the motion itself and not in a separate document. The motion shall include in its caption (immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the date the motion is to be noted for consideration upon the Court's motion calendar. Dispositive motions shall

1 be noted for consideration on a date no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and
2 service of the motion.

3 All briefs and affidavits in opposition to any motion shall be filed and served
4 pursuant to the requirements of Rule 7 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and LCR
5 7. The party making a motion may file and serve a reply to the opposing party's briefs
6 and affidavits. Any reply brief shall also be filed and served pursuant to the requirements
7 of Rule 7 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and LCR 7.

8 Defendants are reminded that they **MUST** serve a *Rand* notice, in a separate
9 document, concurrently with motions to dismiss and motions for summary judgment so
10 that *pro se* plaintiffs will have fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required of them
11 in order to oppose those motions. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 941 (9th Cir. 2012).

12 The Ninth Circuit has set forth model language for such notices:

13 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil
14 Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

15 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary
16 judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no
17 genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real dispute about any
18 fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for
19 summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end
20 your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary
21 judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn
22 testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead,
23 you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to
24 interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e),
25 that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and
documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for
trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary
judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary
judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no
trial.

1 *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added). Defendants who
2 fail to file and serve the required *Rand* notice on the plaintiff(s) may have their motion
3 stricken from the Court's calendar with leave to re-file.

4 (4) Trial, Joint Pretrial Statement, and Expert Disclosures

5 A trial date and deadlines for serving expert disclosures and filing a Joint Pretrial
6 Statement may be established at a later date pending the outcome of any dispositive
7 motions.

8 (5) Proof of Service and Sanctions

9 All motions, pretrial statements, and other filings shall be accompanied by proof
10 that such documents have been served upon counsel for the opposing party or upon any
11 party acting *pro se*. The proof of service shall show the day and manner of service and
12 may be by written acknowledgment of service, by certificate of a member of the bar of this
13 Court, by affidavit of the person who served the papers, or by any other proof satisfactory
14 to the Court. Prisoners subject to the Court's Mandatory E-Filing Project may comply with
15 this requirement by certifying as to the date the document(s) is handed to the law librarian
16 for scanning. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Order can result in
17 dismissal/default judgment or other appropriate sanctions.

18 (6) Extensions

19 The deadlines contained in this Order are firm and will not be extended by the
20 Court except upon application to the Court with a showing of good cause.

21 (7) Address

22 The parties are to promptly update the Court with any change of address or other
23 contact information.

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2 (8) Instructions to Clerk
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The Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of this Order to plaintiff and to
4 counsel for defendants.

5 Dated this 20th day of February, 2024.
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9 Theresa L. Fricke
United States Magistrate Judge
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